The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1876. VOL. 89.—NO. 1.

SECOND EDITION

ALL HAIL THE NEW YEAR!

Celebration of the Advent of the Centennial.

Illumination and Fireworks in Monongahela City.

Observances in Other Cities.

At Monongahela City.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONONGAHELA CITY, Dec. 31, 1875.

The advent of the Centennial year was celebrated to-night with great enthusiasm. The houses were greatly illuminated, and the display of fireworks was on an extensive scale. Tar barrels were also extensively used by the younger members of our population. There was a mass meeting in the Methodist church, where patriotic speeches were made by Hon. Lawrence and Hon. Caldwell and Taylor.

1 A. M.—At midnight the city was in a blaze. Bells were rung, and the people cheered until many of them became hoarse. Monongahela City never before witnessed such enthusiasm as is displayed here to-night. No disturbance occurred to mar the pleasure of the occasion, and it will be remembered in history by every person in this city. All hail the new year! H.

At Toledo, Ohio.

TOLEDO, December 31.—In accordance with the Mayor's proclamation, the advent of the New Year will be greeted with the ringing of bells, firing of cannon and display of fireworks by citizens this day from public and private buildings and shipping in port.

At New York.

NEW YORK, January 1.—The Centennial year was inaugurated at midnight by the ringing of bells, display of fireworks, screaming of steamboat and locomotive whistles, and firing of cannon. Great crowds are in the streets, and Broadway is as full of people as at midday.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

Steamship Collision in St. George's Channel.

Twenty-three Persons Drowned.

The Bishop of Posen Sent to Prison.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Welsh Sentence of Murderers.

LONDON, December 31.—The British steamer Dante, from Liverpool for Bombay, while going down St. George's Channel to-day, came in collision with the Gronsvaer. The steamer sunk shortly after the collision, and twenty-three persons were drowned.

The Fugitive Slave Circular.

The new fugitive slave circular issued by the British Admiralty causes almost as much dissatisfaction as the first one. The Anti-Slavery Society and Birmingham Liberal Association have protested against it. The latter stigmatizes the circular as opposed to human freedom and English feeling, and as disgraceful to the nation.

GERMANY.

A Bishop Sent to Prison.

POSEN, December 31.—The Bishop of Gnesn and Posen, who was recently convicted of violation of the ecclesiastical laws, and condemned to six months imprisonment, has been arrested and sent to prison to serve out the term of the sentence.

SOUTHERN TROUBLES.

Another Difficulty in Mississippi Between Negroes and Whites.

MEMPHIS, December 31.—A special from Vicksburg, Miss., to the *Appeal* says another difficulty arose at Clinton yesterday between blacks and whites. The two Caldwells, colored, went on the streets intoxicated and brawled the whole town to fight, and finally retired unmolested. About sundown Charles Caldwell, ex-Senator, appeared on the streets, much intoxicated, and declared himself afraid of no man. A pistol was accidentally fired in the rear of a store which Caldwell entered, and he ran into the cellar. The citizens rushed into the store, and Caldwell commenced firing, and at the second fire Dr. E. G. Banks fell, seriously wounded in the knee. The citizens returned the fire, mortally wounding Caldwell. Fearing further trouble, the Mayor telegraphed the Mayor of Vicksburg for assistance, and at nine o'clock last night 100 men left by special train. No further trouble, however, is apprehended.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, December 31, 1875.

Third Term.

At a meeting of colored Republicans yesterday, the general sentiment was that President Grant should be nominated for a third term.

Changes in the Treasury Regulations at the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, Deputy Second Comptroller and Third Auditor have tendered their resignations to the President. Their positions have been offered to older persons. Several changes were made to-day in the United States Treasurer's office. Jerome C. Burnett, of Indianapolis, who has been for some months clerk in that office, has been appointed Chief of its Division of National Banks, vice H. W. Gates, resigned, and Charles E. Lyerly, also of Indianapolis, is appointed Chief of the Division of Issues, vice R. G. Root. It is understood D. W. Harrington, for a long time clerk in the Issues Division, will be appointed Chief Clerk.

Disabled Soldiers.

The President states that all disabled soldiers removed from positions by the House of Representatives have been given other places.

Appointed a Customs Cadet.

Edward Thompson, nephew of the United States and Mexican Commissioner, has been awarded $683,000 to Mexican gold to the Abra Silver Mining Company of New York, to be paid by Mexico.

A SOUTHERN TRAGEDY.

Shooting Affray on the Mississippi River—Personal Quarrels Settled by the Pistol.

MEMPHIS, December 31.—The *Ledger* says on last Monday evening W. Carroll Burton was shot dead at Randolph's Landing, on board of Island No. 40 by a person named [illegible] Burton had words with [illegible] Burton had [illegible] wife, is suspected. He [illegible] that Burton had [illegible] boys, and [illegible] Burton [illegible] related to [illegible] Burton [illegible] burial [illegible] Landing [illegible] day up [illegible] Burton [illegible] Burton [illegible] Burton

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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 29½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 99¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113.

IT is gratifying to know that CASSIUS M. CLAY is to come to the front once more as a candidate for the Vice Presidency on the Democratic ticket. CASSIUS has wheedled round on the office question till he thinks he is exactly in range for a new nomination. He was a staunch and even warlike Republican so long as the offices held out, but abandoned us as soon as he was marched away from the public crib. He now proposes to know how the Democracy feel on that question, and if they will not feed him, like NEBUCHADNEZZAR, he will go out to grass.

THE freight rates as between Philadelphia and Chicago, and Pittsburgh and Chicago, are published, and they show a discrimination as against this city, in comparison with Philadelphia that is really appalling. For example, first-class freights from Philadelphia to Chicago are put at twenty-seven cents, while from Pittsburgh to Chicago they are eighty cents. The same disparity exists all the way through. This is a great evil that ought to be promptly remedied; but it will require earnest action on the part of our people to secure it.

THE City Treasurer of Buffalo has absconded, with the information that he is a defaulter to the amount of $300,000. He was very deliberate about it, and proceeded to close out his affairs in a very businesslike way. He proceeded to Canada, and is safe beyond reach of the law. It begins to be a question whether the extradition treaty with foreign Powers should not include criminals of his class, in order that they may be properly punished for their crimes. It is now far easier than it was, a few years ago, for criminals to escape, and usually, those who become defaulters at all, manage to get enough to make their escape with full pockets. The most rigid application of law is necessary to prevent this growing evil, and the sooner arrangements are made to catch and punish criminals the better.

THE question of improving the Ohio river is arousing a lively interest, more because of the hostility of the coal men, than else. Colonel MERRILL, yesterday, gave his views in opposition to the coal men, correcting their figures, and showing that the claims proposed by him admitted of the undisturbed movement of fleets. He was decidedly of the opinion that no harm would come to the coal trade, while great benefit would accrue to the general trade of the city, from the improvement. Mr. [illegible] giving facts and experi- [illegible] general view. [illegible] of the bearings of Mr. [illegible] for the improvement, but [illegible] rather a doubtful position on the subject, now, if correctly reported. He deserves great credit for his indefatigable energy in bringing the subject forward, and we hope it will be fully discussed, and wisely decided. It is not best to make the improvement, the sooner that fact is known the better, that all agitation of the subject may be abandoned.

THE Washington *Chronicle* has fallen into the leaded editorial on "Bristow. Months ago point of whisky in Washington that Bristow was being very suspiciously patted on the back by the New York *Tribune* and *Sun*, and the suspicion was expressed that he was rather too kindly and intimate toward those journals. The *Chronicle* seems to have gotten hold of this idea, or floating theory, and expanded it into two columns of double-leaded editorial. We knew all that it apparently knows three months ago. The inside theory is that the representatives of those papers in Washington have certain comfortable little pickings round the law bureau of the Treasury Department, through Solicitor WILSON, and not through the especial knowledge of Secretary BRISTOW. They have succeeded in loading their respective papers, and this, along with their affinity with BRISTOW on the hard-money question, make them take to him very kindly. This is the chief interior view of all the *Chronicle* has. Its article is significant as containing an apparently covert threat against the Secretary because of the flattery of the journals alluded to. The following is in point: "While it is not probable that Secretary Bristow has sought the fulsome flattery of these enemies of the Republican party, and of the Administration, it is nevertheless a misfortune so him that they are attempting to use his good name as a club to batter at the Administration. For some months back the New York *Tribune* has had nothing but honeyed words for this officer. It has almost exhausted its vocabulary of adjectives in praise of his discharge of official duty. That paper, under its present management, had never raised its voice of fulsome flattery in praise of any stateman but that he has stepped down and out of public life, repudiated by his party friends, and looked as a traitor by his political opponents. It nursed TRUMBULL with flattery and the Republican party of Illinois repudiated him, and the Democracy refused to receive him into their councils. It ruined SCHURZ's reputation throughout the country by its endorsement of his official conduct. It damaged DOOLITTLE and sent him into obscurity. It encouraged HENDERSON to become a traitor to Republican principles; and the list might be extended to embrace every prominent Liberal who apostacized from the Republican pacty. It never speaks a word in commendation of any Republican statesman, how ever pure, honest or distinguished, unless for the purpose of encouraging his apostacy, of inviting his political ruin. So many eminent men in the history of the country during the past few years, have been politically wrecked by the delusive praise of this same class of political hybrids, that the people have come to look with suspicion upon any man whose acts meet their commendation. For the honest administration of public affairs, and the perpetuity and permanence of the principles of the Republican party, the people of this country look to the members of that organization. It has, in the past, been true to its pledges, and to every principle of justice, and will continue in the future, traitorous leaders and journals to the contrary, notwithstanding, to be entrusted with the destinies of the Republic." We believe that the above is terse and cou- [illegible]

THE NEW YEAR.

The recurrence of the New Year is not an event that usually excites the emotional element,—it is rather a severely practical period, in which business is largely considered, and the settlement of accounts enters very largely into our thoughts and plans. It comes, this year, with a large deal of pressure on many, and hopes of relief from financial burthens with others. We are glad to say that it brings, this year, the expectation with many, that we have passed the crisis period of our financial misfortunes, and that, with the lengthening days, we will have better times, and greater business activity. We echo the sentiment thus expressed, and really hope the indication may be realized. There are many things that point in that direction. The conscious necessity for positive efforts, the belief that our business depression has touched bottom, Centennial year, the wear and tear of manufactured material, and the necessity for replenishing it,—these and other considerations point to the idea that we are on the eve of a successful revival of business. Certainly the year closes amid great depression, and almost any change must be for the better.

The beginning of a new year is usually accepted as a time for a review of the past, and of forecast for the future. Despite our tendency to regard the year closed as one of hardness, it has really been one of great pleniture, so far as harvests are concerned. The West and Northwest have literally overflowed with abundance, the harvests being of unusual fullness and excellence of quality. The demand is all that could be asked,—a single State having 25,000,000 bushels surplus of wheat. In no part of the country have the crops proven defective, the earth yielding its abundance under the labors of the husbandman. It is this annual yield that constitutes a large element in our annual increase of wealth. Our wheat fields are just as important to the development of our material prosperity as are our gold mines,—the money value of the yield being more, year by year, than the productions of our gold mines. Thus we have had a prosperous year, in all that relates to our advancement in material wealth. Our manufactories have been idle, or have been run on close margins, or without profit. This has been our only source of disturbance,—many having been thrown out of employment by the stoppage of manufactories. The problem developed by these apparently contradictory circumstances is, why manufacturing industries should not prosper when our agricultural productions are so abundant. Why should not one form of prosperity produce another? This is a question of far more than ordinary importance. Is it true, that we have over-produced, and over-traded, till collapse and partial ruin have followed? We cannot think so. We do not for a moment believe the doctrine that we can, in a day, change from a prosperous to a half ruined condition. Nor do we think that our manufactories are over-producing when they have a full supply of orders, even should the demand suddenly cease. The cause for the cessation of demand is to be found in something else than over-supply. It is a well known fact that for a year or more past the people have been stinting themselves, because of the pressure of the times. In other words, the system of commercial interchange, which constitutes trade, was disturbed by the panic, and out of this, and the lack of confidence produced by it, came the break-down in business. It is this that is our trouble, and not the lack of a real basis of prosperity. Our troubles are artificial—our prosperity real.

The year past has also been one of general good health. We are reaching a better sanitary condition, and the average duration of life in this country is steadily, but slowly, increasing. We have been troubled with no epidemics, and have suffered from no evil plagues. Health, peace and security have been continued us during the year. In our homes we have had our personal troubles and sorrows, because of the presence of sickness and death; and some have been deprived of home comforts as they never were before. But, take the year, and looking broadly at its experiences, it has been one in which there was more of blessing than of sorrow. It is usual, in retrospects of this character, to consider our foibles and follies, and resolve on the opening day of a new Year to amend our lives, and correct our errors. There was never a better time for the young to form wise resolves, and determine right habits than now. Extravagance, idleness and dissipation, should be laid aside, and economy, industry and sobriety substituted. There was never a time when the nation was more in need of capable, self-reliant, earnest, industrious young men. All such have the opportunity before them to achieve place, fame and fortune; but more and more, the idle and dissolute will be pressed to the wall.

We look confidently and hopefully into the future. The coming year is destined, in some particulars, to be one of great fame, and to mark a new era in our national annals. We shall celebrate the anniversary of our centenary as a nation. This is the event that will attract to our shores foreigners from every clime. It will arouse anew the national spirit, and inspire afresh the eager spirit of enterprise that has made us what we are. It will be the Presidential battle year, and be marked by the greatest struggle for the Presidency we have had since the war. In many ways it will be an eventful year, —marvellous in some of its revelations, and sure to produce results of permanent influence on the national life.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

We learn there is a measure of hostility to the proposed Industrial School, proposed to be established in this city, because of the belief that it will increase taxation. This will depend, very greatly, on the plan that may be adopted. That which we have specially advocated would not increase local taxation perceptibly,—some other plans we have heard of would add a quarter of a mill to our school tax for a few years. We have spoken entirely in our special advocacy of Industrial Schools, of adopting the Normal School plan, which is, essentially, as follows: The buildings are erected by stock companies, and owned by them, thus costing taxpayers nothing. The running expenses are met out of the one million dollars of State money, raised yearly, under an absolute requirement of the Constitution, for general school purposes. The State pays these current expenses, in return for the control it has over the institution. As we hear it, there is a movement for three Industrial Schools in the State—one at Philadelphia, one in Centre county, and one in Pittsburgh. No law has yet been passed on the subject. If the provisions of law, under which Normal Schools are made part of our system of public education, be applied to Industrial Schools, the result will be as follows: The grounds and buildings, if we have them at all, will be provided by stock companies,—who will make dividends on their investments either by charges for tuition or the sale of articles. The State will pay the current expenses, out of the million dollar fund. The only particular, under this rule, in which our tax-payers will be affected, will be in the diminished dividend they receive, out of the million dollars, for public schools. Suppose the Industrial Schools to cost $20,000 a year, each, or $60,000 in all,—it will probably reduce Pittsburgh's *pro rata* for public schools $1,000,—in return for which it will receive $20,000 for its Industrial School. Or, if the two other points in the State which are pressing for them, get schools, and we do not,—our dividend from the school fund will be reduced to two-thirds the above amount, and we will have no benefit whatever. So much for that plan.

The other idea is to have the subject taken under the care of the Central Board of Education, and the buildings erected by the city. Mr. KELLEY has renewed his promise to give the land. He ought, in order that this promise may have some four years, will pay for the buildings. We do not advocate this plan, but state, simply and plainly, just how much addition to our tax it will require, in order that it may be clearly understood. There is a tendency in our city to get up a terrible discussion, when very few seem to know what they are talking about. If we object to four years of a quarter mill tax for the purpose of erecting Industrial School buildings, we simply oppose the idea of having the Central Board do this work. If we oppose the Normal School plan, we simply are against Industrial Schools altogether, as under this plan they cost us nothing. And if we thus oppose, we throw, with a sagacity for which we are becoming famed, all the benefits of such schools to Centre county and Philadelphia, already gorged with the money of our taxpayers, obtained through just such plans. Isn't it about time we had some benefit from the money we are so steadily pouring into the State Treasury?

Undeveloped Treasure.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

GENTLEMEN:—I read your editorial letter to the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the resumption of specie payments, and was strongly impressed with its sound logic and solid and unanswerable arguments. While you show to him and to the country what cannot be done, you do not, as you say you do not, suggest any specific remedy, other than a restoration of confidence. But this is an effect which must follow a cause less abstract, and one more substantial and tangible than a mere feeling or sentiment. Prosperity and business activity, to be real and abiding, must be based upon the production of something which the world wants; something which is not already in excess. For example: Prosperity could not be restored, nor business made active, or confidence restored, or the ability to redeem either greenbacks or bank bills in coin, brought about, by doubling the production of iron. And why not? Because the world does not want more iron than is now produced, and hardly that much; and the same is true of textile fabrics, and even of the products of the soil.

What is there, then, the production of which may be increased to any practicable amount safely and with no danger of plethora or stagnation? Gold and silver, the absence of which in sufficient quantity, as you have so clearly shown, renders the redemption of our paper currency in coin simply an impossibility. Already the production of these metals is an important national industry—wild, fitful and irregular, as compared with that of iron, it is true,—but still it tided the country over shoals upon which it would otherwise have stranded 40 years ago.

California is nearly exhausted so far as its gold product is concerned, and the present prostration is more attributable to that exhaustion than people generally imagine. California produced a flood of placer gold, drift gold, without the investment of much capital; and the getting of it out more resembled a wild scramble than the steady and systematic pursuit of a well established business.

But in Colorado, especially in Southwestern Colorado, the conditions are altogether different. There, in thousands of well defined lodes of unknown depth, the Creator has deposited inexhaustible and incalculable stores of the ores of the precious metals; and now they have been brought to light and made easily accessible just in time to replenish the depleted lifeblood of the country.

But these treasures are not to be gathered up as those of California were. Science, skill, capital and well directed industry are required to make them available. During the past summer and autumn, which I spent in Colorado, I looked calmly and carefully into this thing, and the more I studied it the more I became satisfied that there are more gold and silver in that section of the Rocky Mountains than in any other area of equal extent on the globe. They are there, but they are not to be gathered as the gold of California was gathered. The thing was attempted in the rush to Pike's Peak in 1859, which resulted in the sad failure of nine out of ten of the eager but inconsiderate adventurers. The more bold and unscrupulous sought and found mines which they had neither the skill nor the capital to work. They then turned to credulous capitalists to aid them in what they had neither the means nor the skill to do themselves. The result was that the capital thus put in was in many cases wasted, stolen or misdirected, and mining in Colorado fell into bad repute. True, the gold and the silver were there, but operations characterized, as many were, by ignorance, inexperience, rascality and profligacy failed to bring them out.

While there is no difficulty in this business as which men of ordinary courage and enterprise need be appalled, still much caution and prudence ought to be observed on the part of those who go into it. If they wish to be their own miners they must be sure that they have a good mine—not so much a mine that yields wonderfully rich ore as one that has plenty of it.

If their object be to put up reduction works, whether by smelting or chlorination, let them make sure that there are good mines in sufficient number near them which them with all the ore they are able to work up.

But the better and safer way [illegible] have at least one mine of their own as a reserve, and at the same time purchase from other miners, *at fair prices*, the ores which they may bring them. Most of the mines in the San Juan country, as well as in many other districts, yield ores which will give a generous margin of profit to both parties.

Although I am no longer a citizen of Pittsburgh, and never expect to be a resident of Colorado, and, although I have reached a time of life when "treasure upon earth" has almost ceased to be an object of personal desire, still I see how much our deeply indebted country needs this treasure; and, above everything else, I should be gratified to see this city take a leading part in its development.

Very respectfully,
JOSIAH COPLEY.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

NEVADA has a population of 50,540.

UTAH has one Gentile to five Mormons.

THE Suez Canal pays seventy-five per cent.

CALIFORNIANS had strawberries for Christmas.

FIFTY million dollars in American property are annually destroyed by moths.

THE new census of Minnesota shows that the State contains a population of 597,378.

THE iron mills at Coatesville, Chester county, are all busy, with bright prospects for the future.

NEGOTIATIONS are pending with Austria with regard to the construction of a direct railway between Vienna and Constantinople.

A CHICAGO banker has adopted the system of the London Cheque Bank, with this variation, that it issues certificates of deposit for sums of $10, $15, $20 and $50, payable to the order of the depositor only.

THE Madrid *El Cronista* asserts that General Jovellar, the newly appointed Captain General of Cuba, is to put an end to all abuses in that island, irrespective of person or position. He will hold all offenders to full responsibility.

THE large iron roof frames, covered with corrugated iron, for the new Bessemer department of the Vulcan Iron works, St. Louis, Mo., have just been completed by the well-known house in this line of Wm. Scaife & Sons, this city.

THE once notorious colored lawyer of Greenville, Miss., J. D. Werles, walked aboard a boat lying at the wharf a few days ago, and accosted a couple of cartmen with, "Did you ever see any one commit suicide?" They both answered "No," when he rejoined, "Then watch me," and leaping into the river, was drowned before he could be reached.

SHIPBUILDING in Maine, which gave promise of a revival in 1874, has fall off during the last year, until the tonnage for 1875 is less than that for 1873. The number of vessels built this year is 152, with an aggregate tonnage of more than 75,000, a decrease of 47,488 tons, as compared with 1874, and a decrease of 14,767 tons, as compared with 1873. The number of ships built has been 20, barks, 28, and barkentines, 8.

A BOSTON dispatch says that a Frenchman, Charles Lagaliere, has formed a Masonic Lodge of printers, pressmen, dog fanciers, and some persons of higher standing, independent of the Grand Lodge of the State. He initiates men into the various degrees for a fee of ten dollars, but differences arose between himself and the brethren, and, finally, on suspicion of being an imposter, Lagarliere was arrested. The members whom he initiated assert that those of other lodges recognize their signs, grips and pass-words as all right. Lagarliere says the whole affair is a conspiracy, and he will expose the miscreants of the Grand Lodge in court.

FURTHER investigation into the matter of the burning of Mrs. Gordon and three children, at Enterprise, Indiana, last Saturday night, leads to the belief that the woman and her children were murdered by some one unknown, and the bodies placed in the house and all consumed, for the purpose of concealing the crime. The object of the murder is supposed to have been to gain possession of a sum of money Mrs

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.
(Before Judge McCandless.)

R. F. Biber, bankrupt. F. W. Smith, of Pittsburgh, chosen assignee.

Robert B. Sterrett, R. B. Tate and Andrew J. Aston were discharged from bankruptcy.

N. Marshall & Co., bankrupts. Assignee's report of the sale of uncollectable accounts, &c., presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Atherholt & Huffman, bankrupts. Order for the examination of John Atherholt, one of the bankrupts, before Register Willard.

John A. Carothers, bankrupt. Petition of Geo. A. Chalfant presented, and order made directing assignee to pay to Mrs. Margaret J. Chalfant the fund in his hands appropriated to the purchase money mortgage by the Register.

John Dundore, bankrupt. Rule granted on William Sparks to show cause why he should not be attached for contempt in disobeying the order of May 15, 1868, and in the meantime to stay all attempts to collect the debt from which petitioner was discharged, returnable in the 19 prox.

Thos. H. Mechling, bankrupt. Argument on a motion for an injunction against A. Marshall & Co., by Mr. Blakely for and Mr. McClelland against. Injunction granted.

N. Whiting & Co., bankrupts. The exception to confirmation of composition proceedings overruled and resolution accepting the composition ordered recorded and the statement of assets and debts to be filed, said composition to be binding upon all parties concerned to the full extent and for all the purposes provided in the act.

George Crawford & Co., debtors. Meeting of the creditors fixed for the 14th prox. before Register Shaffer to consider and pass upon a proposition for settlement and composition.

James M. Johnston, bankrupt. Petition for an injunction against C. R. Sanderson presented, and hearing fixed for the 6th prox.

John H. Carothers bankrupt. Bond of Geo. A. Chalfant and Wm. L. Chalfant for $6,000 presented and approved.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.
(Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.)

Judge Sterrett delivered an opinion on the motion for a new trial in the case of W. D. Moore vs. the Pittsburgh *Post*. A new trial was granted.

Judge Sterrett also delivered an opinion in the case of John O'Maley and wife for use, vs. the Manufacturers and Merchants Insurance Company. This was a question of law reserved and it was decided in favor of the plaintiffs. Judgement was therefore ordered to be entered for the plaintiffs for the finding of the jury.

The rest of the business of this court was purely routine.

Orphans' Court.
(Before Judge Hawkins.)

Estate of Felix Laverty, deceased. Opinion of Court filed on the petition for counter security, and J. W. Riddell executor and trustee, ordered to give counter security to indemnify petitioners in $10,000 on or before January 8, 1876.

Estate of Henry McAleer, deceased. Account of executor filed and approved and decree of distribution made.

Alex. Negley, Jr., deceased. Petition of Thomas Mellon et ux. for partition of real estate of decedent.

Estate of John Linton, deceased. In partition. Report of N. Nelson, trustee, of sale of real estate presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Charlotte Schremp, minor. Petition presented of Geo. H. Abb, guardian, for attachment again Samuel Sarver, former guardian, for contempt in neglecting and refusing to pay over moneys in his hands as per account. Rule granted to show cause, returnable July 15, 1875.

Estate of Christina Taggi, deceased. Widow's appraisement presented and approved *nisi*.

Court Brevities.

THE Supreme Court meets in Philadelphia on Monday. A number of decisions in cases argued during the session here will be made, among them being the Thirty-seventh ward case, the Edgewood Railroad case, the Clark-McCully will case and the Smoky Island ejectment case.

HENRY HUCKENWATHER commenced a suit in trespass, yesterday, against Peter McManus, a policeman, to recover for damages for false arrest. It is claimed by plaintiff that on the 27th inst. the defendant, without a warrant, arrested plaintiff at the Diamond Market House, and that upon a hearing before the Mayor the plaintiff was discharged. *Capias* issued.

R. M. MCCLAREN, guardian of William L. Walter W., Edward H. and Robert F. Jackson, commenced suit in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday, on behalf of his wards, against the Equitable Life Insurance Company and Society of the United States, to recover on a policy of insurance in that company for $5,000 which was taken out by the father of the children, and upon which all premiums had been paid up to the time of his death.

IN Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday, an action of ejectment was commenced by John M. M. Larimer et al., against Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick and Anna M. his wife, Ed. McMullen, Dr. Walter S. Yates, the Artificial Limb Company and Annie Connor, to recover three lots of ground on Penn street, Pittsburgh, on which are erected three brick three story buildings. The plaintiffs allege that the title is in them and not in defendants.

COUNTY REGISTER.

Business Transacted in December.

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedents.	Executors.
Henry Steinhauer	Lizetta Steinhauer.
Benedict Moller	Justa Schmitt.
Nancy C. McClurg	S. A. McClurg.
Peter Meinert	John Meinert. Michael Clouse.
John [illegible]	Annie M. Thomas.
Adam Hauch	Hon. Kiegwin.
Philip Graff	Bridget Finnegan.
Michael Coup	
Barnett A. Wolf	Eleanor Wolf. John A. Wolf. Jordan S. Neel.
Wm. Oliver	Wm. Neel. Robert Oliver.
John L. Richard	Henry Schuler.
C. F. Russel	Jos. S. Russel.
Wm. Eggers	David Reed. J. H. Robb, Esq.
Julia Ann Lemon	Jacob Wise.
Thos. Hughes	James F. Moore. Patrick Hughes.
Wm. Nolen	Katharine Nolen.
Wm. Miller	Margarette Miller.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedent.	Admr's.	Bond.
M. B. Borgerding	Wm. Borgerding	$ 400
Wm. Kane	Bernard Rafferty	3,000
Thos. Murray	Catharine Murray	1,200
Marg. Crosby	Chas. A. Crosby	100
Geo. Amberson	Ellen Amberson	300
Minnie A. Oliver	H. S. Oliver	600
Lavina Braun	Sidney J. Braun	5,000
Henry F. Dean	Rachael Dean	300
Lucinda J. Howe	D. M. Howe	1,000
J. S. Stevenson	Marg. E. Stevenson	9,000
Thos. Baltimore	Lavina Baltimore	400
Henry D. Seitz	Hattie E. Seitz	300
Samuel Verner	Thos. M. Verner	1,200
Alex. B. McClure	Andrew McClure	1,000
John Martin	Hugh Roney	200
Arthen Clinton	L. B. Maxwell	800
Fred. Winterfield	Jacob Eberle	400
Alex. Speer	Hannah Speer	4,000
Martha Chadwick	James Chadwick	2,000
Thos. Keefe	John Keefe	30,000
John J. Magini	J. S. Powers	1,200
Mary Devlin	Jas. P. Devlin	1,200
John Kirk	Sarah Kirk	5,000
Wm. Barrett	Catharine Barrett	200
Thos. J. Fletcher	Holland Fletcher	2,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Sheriff's Poll Deed to J. Charles Dicken, March 16, 1874; interest of Ellen Corrall in lot on Barry street, Lower St. Clair borough. Price.....$50

J. H. Colcot ux. to Wm. Kunner, April 1, 1874; 32 acres 54 perches in McCandless township. Price.....

George Bruner et ux. to J. Charles Dicken, May 20, 1874; lot on Page street, Fifth ward, Allegheny. Price.....$1,180

Louis Fulbach et ux. to J. Charles Dicken, January 2, 1875; three lots on River avenue, Eighth ward, Allegheny City. Price.....$600

Watt Fletcher et ux. to J. Charles Dicken, October 20, 1874; five lots on River avenue, Eighth ward, Allegheny, City. Price.....$125

Susan R. Henderson to George Myer et ux., April 27, 1875; lot in Springdale borough, adjoining school house lot. Price.....$100

Frederick A. Jeilson, et ux. to J. Charles Dicken, April 21, 1874; lot on Cliff street, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh. Price.....$2,000

Henry Kosnig et ux. to J. Charles Dicken, October 25, 1873; seven lots on Christian street, Shaler township. Price.....$1,200

Robert M. Morris et ux. to Robert Hawthinay, December 14, 1875; lot on Forbes street, Fourteenth ward, city. Price.....$100

John Kelly et ux. to Christina Felton, November 16, 1875; lot on Wylie avenue, Fifth ward, city. Price.....$9,000

Sheriff's Poll Deed to J. Chas. Dicken, October 15, 1875; lot on Dill street, Allegheny. Price....$100

Same to the National Insurance Company of Allegheny City, December 11, 1875; interest of Wm. S. Marks et ux. in Twenty-third ward, city. Price.....$1,000

Elizabeth F. Denny to Jackson Kew, October 15, 1875; lot on Bedford avenue, Seventh ward, city. Price.....$2,000

Philip Schweiderman et ux. to Wm. Conner, September 4, 1874; 1 acre, 2 roods, 16 poles, 16 yards in McCandless township. Price.....$100.33

Sheriff's Poll Deed to J. C. Dickey, December 5, 1876; interest of Wm. Standing in two lots on Adams street, Etna borough. Price.....$100

Wm. H. Wightman to Anna Word, October 25, 1875; 31 acres 45 3-10 perches in Baldwin township, reserving the coal. Price.....$5,000

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph Office, 168 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Sidonian, at Glasgow; Wisconsin, at Queenstown.

---It is supposed that Mr. W. W. Wolcott, against whom a warrant for arrest on a charge of perjury is out, has "absconded" himself. He is represented as being a genial and clever young man, and it is thought that his statement in the Riddell case was not the result of malice, but rather of misapprehension.

---The explosion of a coal oil lamp in the picture frame factory, No. 7 Market street, caused an alarm of fire from box 7 yesterday afternoon at 2:30. The fire was extinguished before the engines arrived

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAY'S FERRY PRINTING INK WORKS
PRATT & ROBINSON,
8 Sprace street, New York.
ROBINSON & PRATT,
714 Sansom street,
Philadelphia.
Printing Inks of every grade and color.
Clear Black News Ink for Hand and Power Presses.

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,
Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of
Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., executed. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.
OFFICE, 41 FEDERAL STREET.
WORKS: 240 REBECCA STREET.
ALLEGHENY.

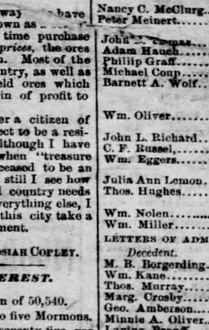
STILL COMPLETE.
OUR STOCK OF
DESIRABLE GOODS
FOR GENTS' WEAR.
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
98 Wylie Ave.

REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel.

Window Glass
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. sep:p57

TWO GRAND SUCCESSES.
Richardson's New Method
FOR THE PIANOFORTE.
The *ne plus ultra* of Pianoforte Instruction Books. Cannot be excelled, or even approached by its countless competitors. Stands far above them all. Used by thousands of the best music teachers, and sold by all Book and Music Dealers. Hundreds of thousands sold, and the demand as great as ever. Price $3.75, for which it will be mailed, postfree, to any address.
Clarke's New Method
FOR REED ORGANS.
This, for Reed Instruments, is just what the other is for the Piano. It has withstood extensive reviews and comparisons, and is recognized by teachers and musicians to be the best instruction book of its kind ever published. For sale everywhere. Price $2.50, for which it will be mailed, postfree to any address.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston,
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,
711 Broadway, New York.
J. E. DITSON & CO.,
Successors to Lee & Walker, Philadelphia.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
UDOLPHO WOLFE'S
AROMATIC
Schiedam Schnapps
This celebrated Beverage acknowledged by the whole MEDICAL FACULTY as a superlative
TONIC! DIURETIC!
Anti-Dyspeptic and Invigorating Cordial.
Used and called for daily by thousands, is offered to all who are in need and suffering, with the assurance of its PURITY and RELIABILITY.
UDOLPHO WOLFE CO.,
No. 18 Reaver street, New York.
Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Beware of counterfeits and imitations.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
CANBY, GILPIN & CO.,
W. H. BROWN & BRO.,
BALTIMORE.

New Improvements
FOR THE
FIERY FURNACE.

THE
AGITATING GRATE
(LARKIN'S PATENT.)
The Most Powerful, Simple and Effective Grate in the World.
The FIERY FURNACE is adapted for Churches, School Houses and all kinds of public and private buildings.
MANUFACTURED BY
GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
SATUR
AT
Wm. Semple's.
FOR THE NEW YEAR.
Now on our counters for January,
Special Bargains
IN
DRESS GOODS!
OF ALL KINDS.
BLACK MOHAIRS & ALPACAS
Of our own importation, all the different grades and qualities, from 20c to 75c upwards, the best value we ever had the pleasure of offering.
Extra good qualities for the money in
BLACK CASHMERES!
A full assortment of
DEEP MOURNING GOODS,
OF ALL KINDS.
The very best bargains in a Large and New Assortment of
COLORED DRESS GOODS, &c.,
With a choice variety of Newest Novelties in Suitings, all the very latest effects.
Our line of Colored Dress Goods at 12½c to 25c upwards is unusually attractive, and varied splendid bargains.
A nice assortment of Tycoon Reps for Wrappers, at 12½, 15 and 18¾c, worth 18¾ and 25c.
DRESS SILKS AT BARGAINS.
At 75c and $1. Good Black Dress Silks.
At $1.12½, $1.25, $1.37½ and $1.50, Extra value in Black Silks.
At $1.75 and $1.87½, Hand Loom Black Dress Silks.
At $1.25. An unusual good bargain in Colored Silks, choice colors, all the newest desirable shades.
Our line of Silks was never so replete as at present and would respectfully invite our lady patrons to give them a comparison, as they are real bargains.

B. & B.,
128 Federal St.
MONDAY, DEC. 27, 1875.
New Bargains.
A large lot double width
MOHAIR LUSTERS,
At 25c, in choice shades—Seal Brown, Navy Blue, Myrtle Green, Plum, &c. These are undoubtedly the best value offered in the Dry Goods trade.
NewCashmeres and Merinos,
In all the choice shades, from 65c to 1.25 per yard.
New Seal Brown Silks at $1.40.
New Seal Brown Silks at $1.50.
New Myrtle Green Silks at $1.50.
New Navy Blue Silks at $1.50.
26-INCH PLAIDS.
New Gray and Brown Plaids, 12½c.
New Gray and Brown Plaids, 22c, and up to 75c per yard.
LADIES' CLOAKS!
We have just received and opened this day one case New Cloaks, from $4 to $7.50 each, that are not worth more than one-half their value. Also we offer extraordinary bargains in Fine Cloaks from $10 to $45 each.
INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS.
As the sales of Initial Handkerchiefs are limited (except at holiday season) we have decided to close out our stock at a great reduction from former prices, to make room for other goods.
Boggs & Buhl,
128 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.
N. B.—Extra bargains in best qualities Country Blankets, Waterproofs, Flannels, &c.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
DAY, JANU
AT
Wm. Semple's.
FOR THE NEW YEAR.
BARGAINS IN
LADIES' AND GENTS'
Furnishing Goods, &c.
At 12½c, Men's All-Linen Handkerchiefs, large size.
At 18¾c, Men's All Linen Handkerchiefs, worth 25c.
At 25c, Very Fine Linen Handkerchiefs for Gents, worth 37½c. And finer goods at equally low prices.
The above lines of Handkerchiefs were bought in London, a job lot, at a sacrifice from original prices imported by ourselves and are unusual good value.
Every description of Ladies' and Misses' Handkerchiefs.
Convent Embroidered Handkerchiefs for Ladies at a bargain.
We would invite special attention to our line of
Ladies' Silk Ties and Scarfs.
Extraordinary good bargains offered. At 25c some Scarfs worth $1 and more. Very large variety.
Ladies' White Silk Mufflers.
Ladies' Colored and Colored Bordered and Silk Neck Handkerchiefs.
A very complete line of
Gents' Furnishing Goods.
Everything desirable and most fashionable style of Neckwear, etc., at
The Lowest Prices.
Ladies' White and Colored Nubias.
Children's Real Brown Hoods.
Children's Sacques and Caps.
TRIMMINGS
Of every description for Suits, Dresses, Sacques, &c.
HATS, BONNETS
And full lines of New Millinery Goods.
An unusually large stock in all departments, and special low prices in all of them.

Holiday Week!
ENTIRE STOCK
REPLENISHED
AT
Jos. Horne & Co.'s
RETAIL STORES.
LOW PRICES
The order of the day.
BARGAINS IN
Handkerchief Department!
Plain, Hemstitched and Initial Handkerchiefs put in Fancy Boxes of 1-2 Doz. Each.
Misses' Colored Border Hemstitched Handkerchiefs in 1-2 Doz. Boxes, at $1.50 per Box—an Extra Bargain.
Initial Handkerchiefs, Convent Embroidered, at 25 cents each.
Fine Colored and Mourning Border Initial Handkerchiefs.
Point, Duchesse and Applique Lace Barbes, Handkerchiefs, Collars, at Prices Never so Low Before.
AT OUR
SCARF COUNTER
We continue to offer choice goods at 25c, 50c and up.
Cashmere, Lace and Net Scarfs and Bows.
Cashmere Lace and Inserting by the yard.
Fine Faxt, Portmonnaies, Brushes, Combs, &c.
197 and 199
PENN AVE.
INSURANCE.
ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office No. 67 Fourth Avenue
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
JOHN IRWIN, Jr., President.
J. T. STOCKDALE, Vice President.
J. C. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.
DIRECTORS.
John Irwin, Jr., J. T. Stockdale, C. G. Hussey, Harvey Childs, Charles Hays, Capt. Wm. Dean, B. L

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $500,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received 6 per cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

No. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Special attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Reliable Advice Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, Jan. 1, 1875.

The strain of the year is over, and we pass over into a new year. To-day being a legal holiday, the tide of business was largely running to the accumulation of credit accounts, and preparation for the opening of the New Year and the settlements it will bring. There are indications that the pressure will let up with the New Year, and that all forms of business will work more easily. The banks have made their statements, and, despite the times, show a good business since their last statement was made. There is a lull in the rumors of breaks, and the belief is that all who safely weather the New Year will move along easily and well. We put aside the hardships of the year, and join with the sanguine in putting a bright face on the future.

Says the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*: The rise of about one cent per bushel to day in the price of wheat was mainly a spasmodic reaction after the extreme depression and general feeling of discouragement experienced yesterday. But as there is no basis for a lasting advance, or entirely speculative, and not founded on any improvement in the aspect of the foreign demand. Some of the banks have lately been talking of reducing the amount of advances, per bushel, they felt safe in making on wheat. They say that, notwithstanding the great decline in wheat in other articles, it is still higher than at this time last year. To-day New York sold at about 96 cents for January. Last year at this time it was 90 cents, and did not average over 86 cents all winter, and at one time dropped as low as 83 cents. The general aspects of the supply and demand are, in every particular, less favorable than last year. Contrary to the expectations of a few months ago, the great consumer, Great Britain, seems thus far to have received even a larger supply than last year. In Europe industry is depressed more than last year, the population is poorer, and will not be able to buy and consume as much wheat as last year even at a lower price than then. Turning to our own country, we find the visible supply of wheat in the principal markets over 5,000,000 bushels greater than at this time last year. The receipts of wheat at the eight principal lake ports from August 1st to December 18th were 38,577,275 bushels, against 34,933,336 in the same time in 1874, and 41,573,404 in the same time in 1873. But as we have noticed that the aggregate wheat crop of the past summer was largely in excess of that of 1874, it is apparent that there must be a much larger stock in the country yet to come forward to the principal American markets than at this time last year.

American Government bonds have been steadily declining for export. There is an evident disposition on the part of our people to buy the currency bonds, based on the belief in an early resumption of specie payments. The best class of American railway bonds, those that have stood the test of panic, the shrinkage of values, the depressed condition of business for the past two years, and are not threatened with default, are in fair demand by investors and regarded among the most attractive of foreign securities. Recently published comparisons between American and English railways are remarkably favorable to the former, a fact which has largely conduced to their increased popularity, and assured for them the confidence of the public. Indeed the steadiness of the advance of American Government and railway bonds is one of the most satisfactory features of the London market.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

U. S. 6's, 1881, reg.	115	5-20's, 1865—reg.	122½
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	124	10-40's—reg.	117¾
" 1867, all called,	120¾	Currency 6's	124½
" 1868 "	120¾	" 1868	124½
" 1865 new	120¾	15-10's—coupon	117¾

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen.	98	Ohio & Mississippi	17½
Erie	15½	Union Pacific	74½
Pitts. & Ft. W.	90	Wabash	39½
C. C. & I. C.	95	Marietta & Cin.	13½
St. Paul	38½	Adams Express	102
Pitts. & C.	90	Am. Express	54½
Michigan Southern	90½	U. S. Express	62¾
Pa. Central	89½	Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex.	85
Northwestern Com.	86	Quicksilver	17
Pac. Mail	40¾	Western Union Tel.	96¾
Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	130	Pitts. & Con. Coal	16½
Rock Island	106	Central & Mt. Joy	21
Toledo	112	Panama	125
Pacific Mail	39½	Iron Mountain	12
Western Union Tel.	96¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

U. S. 6's (5)	115	Com. Trans (B)	45¼
U. S. 5's (5)	112	Reserve Do (A)	52
U. S. 10's (5)	118	Do (B)	52
Gold Coin (5)	113	P. C. & St. L. 7's (5)	89
Lehigh Valley (5)	61		

NEW YORK, December 31, 1875.

Money loaned at 7 per cent., and closed at 6@6. The dry goods imports for the week were $633,000. Prime mercantile paper 6@8. The customs receipts were $122,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $751,000. The clearings were $687,000. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 484½@485. Gold opened at 112 7-8, advanced to 113 1-8, and closed at 113. The rates paid for carrying were 6, 5, 4, 3, 2½, 1, 2, and finally 2 per cent. The total sales made 1,578,404 in the same time in 1874. But as we noticed that the aggregate wheat crop of the past summer was largely in excess of that of 1874, it is apparent that there must be a much larger stock in the country yet to come forward to the principal American markets than at this time last year.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, increase	$ 379,000
Specie, increase	3,472,400
Legal tenders, decrease	2,787,500
Deposits, increase	3,987,300
Circulation, decrease	157,700
Reserve, increase	1,651,775

Governments were firm and a fraction higher. Railroad bonds were quiet and strong. State securities were steady, except Tennessee, which are better.

The year closed with a strong and advancing stock market, the announcement that the trunk lines had arrived at an understanding in regard to freights from Chicago having a tendency to strengthen prices. In fact dealings in shares were resumed to 66½, Michigan Central to 55 1-2, Pacific Mail to 39½, Union Pacific to 74½, Western Union to 14 3-8, Northwest to 39 3-8, preferred to 56½, St. Paul to 35½, preferred to 67, and Ohio to 17½. The other changes were slight. The transactions aggregated 10,000 shares of Rock Island, 17,000 New Pacific Mail, 14,000 Western Union, 43,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 New York Central, and 3,000 Michigan Central.

Government.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 124; do of '67, 122½; do of '68, 122½; new 5s, 116¾; 10-40s registered, 117½; do coupon, 117¾; coupons of '65, 116; do new, 120½; currency 6s, 124½.

State Bonds.—Tennessee 6s, old, 41½; do 6s, new, 39½; Virginia, old, 36; do new, 38; Missouri 6s, 100.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 74½; Pacific Mail, 39½; Mariposa, 7½; Mariposa preferred, 8; New York Central, 98½; Erie, 15½; Erie preferred, 30½; Hudson River, 130½; do preferred, 131; Michigan Central, 89½; Panama, 220; Illinois Central, 97½; Cleveland & Toledo, 29½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 89½; Northwestern, 39½; do preferred, 56½; C. C. & I., 94½; Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne, 130; Rock Island, 106½; St. Paul, 35½; do preferred, 67; Wabash, 14; do preferred, 44; Fort Wayne, 97½; Terre Haute, 5; do preferred, 20; Chicago & Alton, 93½; do preferred, 96; Ohio & Mississippi, 17½; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 100½; Delaware & Hudson Canal, 100½; Pacific Telegraph, 33½; Indiana Central, 24; Chicago, Rock Island & Quincy, 118½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 121; Central Pacific bonds, 88½; Oregon bonds, 105½; Union Pacific land grants, 110; Union Pacific sinking fund bonds, 94.

LONDON, December 31.—Consols, money 93 1-16@93 1-8; account, 93 1-8@93 3-16; U. S. of 1867, 107½; 10-40s, 104 1-4; new 5s, 105½; New York Central, 97; Erie, 14½; do preferred, 29.

PARIS, December 31.—Rentes, 35f.

FRANKFORT, December 31.—New 5s, 99½.

WOOL.

PHILADELPHIA, December 31.—Wool dull but prices firm; supply light; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above 46@50c; X 46@47 1-2c; medium 44@45c; coarse 40@42c; combing washed 50@52c; combing unwashed 42 1-2@45c; Canada combing 46c; fine unwashed 31@32c; coarse and medium 32@36c; fine washed 50@57c; extra and merino pulled 48@52c; No. 1 and spr pulled 40@42c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, December 31, 1875.

The leading markets, as usual at this period, are dull, with but little change in values. Our merchants and manufacturers generally are engaged in taking stock, closing up accounts and making arrangements for the new year. It is scarcely necessary to add that the year just closed has been fertile in business reverses and hardships; a great many individuals and firms hereabouts were forced to the wall, and it is feared that the end is not yet. It is hoped, however, that there will soon be a change for the better, and there is satisfaction in knowing that general business is being conducted upon a more substantial foundation than it has been for many years; that wild speculation and manipulation, so common prior to the panic, has received a quietus from the effects of which it is hoped it will never recover.

APPLES—Continue dull, and prices are barely maintained. Selling, in a jobbing way, as follows: $2 50@3 50 per bbl, for fair to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—70@75 per gallon.

BEANS—Prime navies quotable at $1,25 per bushel to the trade, and 10a20c additional for smaller lots.

BUTTER—Dealers generally report a dull market, and with increasing receipts, prices are weak and drooping; we reduce our quotations to 25a28c for fair to prime rolls.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged. Prime Ohio Factory, 13½a14; prime New York Goshen, 14a14½c.

CIDER—Dull; $3a7 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—$10a11 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of choice bright Apples at 10½c in round lots. Peaches selling at 13a14c for prime new halves; mixed, 12a12½c.

DRESSED HOGS—7¼a8c.

EGGS—Continue dull, and prices are weak and drooping; fresh, 26a27c.

FLOUR—Our merchants report trade as being quiet, and prices are easy but unchanged. Spring wheat fours, $6,50a6,75 for Minnesotas; winters, $6,00a6,75 for new and $7 for choice old. Rye Flour, $3a5,35 per barrel. Buckwheat Flour, 3a3¼c per lb.

GRAIN—The grain markets were very dull, as was to be expected, being the last day of the year, but it is hoped and expected that there will be an improvement early in the coming month. Wheat continues quiet and unchanged. New Penna., Ohio and Indiana red, $1,20a$1,30 for fair to strictly prime; northwestern red, $1,35a1,37. The Chicago markets remain as last quoted; Penna. and Ohio mixed, 39a40c; ditto white, 42a43c; prime western white, 44a45c. Sales of new Corn, on track, at 50a53c, according to condition and quality. Old Shelled Corn is still good at 63a64c for prime to yellow, free in elevator. Rye nominal at 80a83c.

GROCERIES—Our advices, both from New York and Baltimore, continue to report Coffee very dull and weak, with every indication of a still further shrinkage in values. The statistical position of the market is reported as follows:

The total stock in first hands at all ports to date is..... 235,291 bags.
Total stock in second hands..... 182,054 "

Total stock in United States..437,.25 "
Afloat and loading for the United States to Nov. 16..... 114,216 "
Purchased for the United States to Dec. 27..... 263,000 "

Total supply..... 814,471 "

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12½	Standard B	10⅜
Crushed	11⅜	Standard Ex C	10⅛
Granulated	11⅜	Refined Yellows	9¾@ 9¾
Powdered	11⅜	N. O. new crop	9¼@ 9¾
Standard A	10⅜		

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	26	R. Rio, lb pkgs	23½
Prime Rio	24@25	Java	30
Good Rio	22 @23	Roasted Java	40
Old Gov. Java	34		

RICE.

Carolina	8	Rangoon	7

TEAS.

Young Hyson	45 @1 00	Japan	40 @ 85
Gunpowder	60 @1 10	Oolong	35 @ 85
Imperial	50 @ 90	Souchong	35 @ 70

FRUITS.

Val. Raisins, per lb	11½	Turkish Prunes	8 @ 9
L. Raisins, per box	3 25	French Prunes	19@21
Currants, per lb	8		

SYRUPS.

Choice	70 @75	Fair	55 @60
Prime	65 @70	Dark	45 @50

MOLASSES.

S. O. choice	70	N. O. strictly prime	68
N. O. prime	65	Demarara	50@55

SOAPS.

Best Wax	7½	Babbitt's Best, per box	7 25
Superior Wax	6¾	White Russian, per box	6 00
Family Friend	5½		
Duchess, per box	3 50		

Do. half barrels	14		
Sand, Ref. Sugar, in sacks	—		
Do. in 5 lbs.	—		
Do. in ½ bbls.	—		
Do. in ¼ bbls.	—		
Do. 3 lb caddies	18¾		
Do. 5 lb "	16¾		
Do. 3 lb pails	17¾		
Do. 5 lb do	17¾		
Do. 10 lb do	17		
Ham Sausage	13¾		
Carbon Oil	11		
Benzine	14		
Pig's Feet, in kegs	—		
Do. do. ½ bbls.	—		
Do. do. bbls.	—		

RAGS—Steady at 3c per pound for good country mixed.

SEEDS—There is little or no demand for either Clover or Timothy Seeds, and prices are nominal.

TALLOW—Chandlers Tallow, city rendered, 10a10¼c; country do., 8¾a9c.

THE IRON TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, December 31, 1875.

Pittsburgh.

PIG IRON—There has been little or no movement since the date of our last report, nor, in view of this being the last week of the year, was it to be expected. It is hoped, however, that trade will revive somewhat within the next few weeks, after stock taking has been completed, and the fact that the feeling is gaining ground that hard-pan has been reached, and the mills generally have little or no stock, is calculated to strengthen expectations of an early improvement. Pig Iron is lower now than it has been since before the war, and it is said by those who are in a position to know, that the current rates, taking the reduced cost of production into consideration, do not cover actual cost. Stocks here, of all grades, in the hands of commission merchants are reported light, and, as already stated, manufacturers generally are shutting down, consequently are not in the market; from these causes only here but at those points tributary to this market, is also reported small, and the general feeling among operators is that prices have about touched bottom, although no immediate advance of any consequence is expected. The following sales were reported:

ANTHRACITE.

200 tons Gray Forge..... 22 00 5 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

50 tons Cold Short	23 50	5 mos
75 tons Gray Forge	22 50	5 mos
50 tons Gray Forge	25 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	24 00	4 mos
30 tons Foundry	24 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	22 50	4 mos
10 tons Foundry	24 00	4 mos
20 tons Foundry	24 00	4 mos

COKE WHITE COKE.

20 tons No. 2 Foundry..... 25 00 4 mos

CHARCOAL.

95 tons Nos. 1 and 2, H. B., Private.

MANUFACTURED IRON—Trade continues very dull, as it always is at this particular time, and our manufacturers expect it to remain so during the next week or two. The outlook, however, is regarded as being favorable; the west and south are in good shape, having had good crops for two years in succession and realized remunerative prices for their products, and there is no good reason to assign why we should not have a good healthy average spring trade. We continue to quote on a basis of 2,20a2,25 —60 days—for bars.

NAILS—There is little or no movement in Nails at present, and manufacturers do not expect to do much until about the latter part of next month, when orders for the spring trade commence to come forward. Prices unchanged; $2,65, 60 days, for lots of one hundred kegs and upward. There is a very fair demand for Horse Shoes, and Shoenberger & Co. quote at 4½c, cash, for round Iron and 5c in a jobbing way. There is every prospect of an average trade—both in Nails and Horse Shoes—during the coming spring.

New York.

American Pig.—There is almost nothing to report. During the week transactions have been small indeed, and prices are unchanged. The Thomas Iron Company report the sale of 700 tons No. 1 Foundry, in lots, at $25; 200 tons No. 2 Foundry at $21; and 100 tons Gray Forge at $20. We continue our quotations without change. Scotch Pig.—The market has been dull since our last, and there are no important sales to note. The stock here is about 1,800 tons. We quote: Langloan at $20; Glasgow brand, $21; Gartsherrie, $22,50; and Eglinton at $23,50a24. Nails.—The recent hardening of Steel Rails, and further negotiations pending, have been the principal topics of interest. We quote Precious Iron at mill, $4,25a4,65. Old Rails.—We continue our quotation of $22,50, but this price is purely nominal, as it is above the views of buyers and below those of the majority of holders. Sheet have been selling at $4,50a4,75. Galvanizing continues in strength. Scrap Iron: We quote at $30.—*Iron Age.*

Philadelphia.

Pig Iron.—The market remains in about the same condition as last week, and prices are essentially unchanged. There has been a few sales of small lots, but there is no disposition to purchase in quantity, unless special inducements are offered, and while, as stated in our last report, some transactions are at higher prices than our top quotation, others are as low or lower rates than the lowest quotation. The general figures, however, are as follows: No. 1 Foundry, $23a23,50; No. 2, $21, and Forge, $20a21, the latter article still rather scarce. Bars are entirely nominal at 2-4c. Nails—No large sales are reported since our last, but there is considerable inquiry, and indications of quite an active trade after the holidays. The last sales of Steel Rails were at $65 and $67, at the mills, and of Iron Rails at $45. Old Rails are nominal at $22,50a24. Scrap—Nothing doing in Wrought Scrap; the last sales were at $28,50, but there is no disposition to operate to any extent. Cast is again lower, and sales are reported at $16,50a18, which may be considered the extreme range.

BRITISH IRON MARKET.

A cable dispatch, under date of December 29th, reports as follows: Scotch Pig—The returns for the past week show a very large increase in the shipping demand over the corresponding period of last year, and quotations for makers' irons have advanced several shilling per ton over the figures quoted by cable last week. The following are quotations for makers' iron: Gartsherrie No. 1, 73s 6d; Coltness No. 1, 79s 6d; Glengarnock No. 1, 71s; Eglinton No. 1, 68s 6d. Manufactured Iron and Rails—are without change to report.

Boston.

Barley demoralized and lower; No. 2 spring cash 97c; No. 3 55c. Rye scarce; No 1 69c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, December 31.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1,38; No. 1 white Michigan $1,45; extra do $1,55. Corn quiet at 70c. Barley dull, No. 2 Canada $1,10; No. 2 Bay $1,16.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 31.—Cotton dull at 12¾c; sales 1,750 bales; receipts 3,000; shipments 6,575. Other markets steady and unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, December 31.—Petroleum firm and advanced an ½ all round; S. W. 110 test 9¾c; State 150 test 10½c; Michigan test 13c car loads cash.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, December 31.—Beeves: receipts 920 head, making 2,900 head in four days, against 3,875 head last week; average quality fair; better feeling and stronger market for all grades than for a number of days; native steers fully ¾c higher than a week ago, and nearly ½c better than Monday last; a few premium steers sold at 13a 13½c; good to strictly prime steers 11¾ a 12½c; common to fair 8½ to 11c, a good lot of Texans holding for 9c remained unsold. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,830 head, making 5,970 head for four days, against 10,400 head last week; not much business, but trifle firmer and upward tendency; poor and ordinary sheep 4 to 5c; fair to extra 5¼a6½c. Swine: receipts 630 head, making 6,310 head for four days, against 11,160 head in same time last week; none sold alive; dressed closed firmer, with light supply; 9a9¾c city; 8½c western.

CHICAGO, December 31.—Cattle: receipts 1,300; dull; prices steady and unchanged; shipments 1,730. Hogs: receipts 5,000; firmer and about 10c higher; cu ls $6; packers $6,50a6,90; light $7a7,10; shipments 1,600. Sheep: receipts 1,200; easier and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, December 31.—Hogs out of market; nothing doing. Cattle: buyers and sellers apart; no transaction; only local demand.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 31.—Receipts of hogs 1,000 head; prices quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, December 31.—Hogs dull; common to good light $6,30a6,75; fair to good packing $6,75a7,00; heavy $7,10a7,15.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, December 31.—Cotton dull; 13¾a13 7-16c; futures closed quiet; January 13 5-32c; February 13 5-16a13 11-32c; March 13 9-16a13 19-32c; April 13 13-16a13 27-32c; May 14 1-32a 14 1-16c; June 14¼a14 9-32c; July 14 3-32a15 3-32c; August 14 7-32a14 11-32c; net receipts of week at all United States ports are 18,900 bales; last year 14,500; receipts of season at all United States ports 2,343,000; last year 2,126,000; exports of week 100,000; last year 59,000; total exports 1,241,000; last year 1,036,000; stock at United States ports 880,000; last year 761,000; interior, 82,000; last year, 123,000; stock at Liverpool 617,000; last year, 685,000; American afloat for Great Britain 278,000; last year 348,000.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, December 31.—The trade movement was very slow in all branches. Cotton goods were dull, but brown sheetings have an improving tone, and are firmly held by first hands. Cottonades are in limited demand by clothiers. Plaid prints are in fair request, but robes, sheetings and cambrics are quiet. Woolen goods remained dull, and foreign goods very quiet.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—4 cases batts, Whitmore, W. L. & Co; 20 steel w skeines, J. McCutcheon; 3 doz chairs, A. Milliken & Co; 3 bdls / slides, J. Wood; 1 bdl axes, C. bdl castings, J. B. Herron; 1 barrel eggs, 2 tubs butter, Head, C. & Co; 70 sacks rags, McCullough & S; 2 feed cutters, W. T. Price & Son; 3 rolls leather, A. Steinmyer; 3 bbl hides, J. G. Brant; 1 box game, 1 bbl eggs, 2 tubs butter, 2 do lard, J. H. Loh & Co; 5 bbls eggs, A. Hesser; 1 box d goods, McCandless, J. & Co; 1 beef hide, J. Callery & Co; 5 tubs butter, Caskey, B. & Co; 7 sks rye, Hubbard, M. W. Rankin & Bro; 50 h ware, Whitmore, W. L. & Co; 60 boxes es coffee, A. Kirkpatrick & Co; 1 doz rockers, H. Berger. 9 bdls benches, T. Birney & Co, 1 blower, J. Ruch; 10 tubs butter, Caskey, B. & Co; 10 rolls leather, Wm. Facens & Son; 20 tres bellies, 22 do shoulders, W. B. Hays & Son; 1 case cigars, H. Schmidt; 9 pkgs tobacco, E. Poertsel & Co; 2 hhds tobacco, R. & W. Jenkinson; 24 bbls molasses, R. H. Voskamp & Co; 13 pkgs paper, J. Kaiser & Co; 40 cads tobacco, Arbuckles & Co; 1 cook stove, A. Bradley & Co; 31 pcs steel, Brown & Co; 55 do, Anderson & W; 5 bbls whisky, J. S. Finch & Co; 23 h ware, J. N. Straub & Co; 1 car heading, Duncan & T; 1 do meal, Houck, McC & Co; 1 barrel mdse, Young & B; 3 bbls molasses, S. A. Stephens; 3 box machinery, Westinghouse, A. B. & Co; 1 bbl molasses, Shomaker & Co; 48 sks rye, H. M. Scott.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—23 cars coal, Sable Coal Co; 43 do, New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Co; 21 do, Pgh. Ft. W. & C. R. R. Co; 17 do, Armstrong, Davidson & Co; 2 do coal, C. H. Armstrong; 1 do, C. & Pgh R. R. Co; 1 do hay, Laing & McK; 1 do, O. H. Allerton; 1 do clay, Harbison & W; 6 do stone, Lucy Furnace Co; 5 do, Shoenberger, B. Co; 1 do emt bbls, Paine, Abbott & Paine; 1 do, Allandin Oil Co; 1 do lumber, Graham & F; 1 do machinery, Pgh. Gas Co; 1 bxs butter, 1 do poultry, P. W. Seibert; 2 bxs butter, 2 do, J. Arbutnot; 1 bxs d poultry, G. W. Roberts; 2 do, W. McAllister; 1 do, Frew & Borchardt; 3 sks nuts, Vangorder & S; 1 bx butter, D. Thompson; 1 do, W. Roberts; 1 do, H. Koverman; 2 sks rags, McCullough & S; 1 bxs butter, C. Stahlleman; 1 do, Mrs. McPike; 1 car stone, J. Megraw; 1 box butter, J. C. O'Donnell; 1 do, G. Carlisle; 2 do poultry, H. F. Bruggeman; 1 do butter, A. Shuman; 1 do, W. McAllister; 1 do, Frew & Borchardt; 3 sks nuts, Vangorder & S; 1 bx butter, D. Thompson; 1 do, W. Roberts; 1 do, H. Koverman; 2 sks rags, McCullough & S; 1 bxs butter, C. Stahlleman; 1 do, Mrs. McPike; 1 car stone, J. Megraw; 1 box butter, J. C. O'Donnell; 1 do, G. Carlisle; 2 do poultry, H. F. Bruggeman; 1 do butter, A. Shuman; 1 do, W. McAllister; 1 do, Frew & Bi'; 1 do, A. H. Belsmyer; 3 sks flour, F. W. Jenkins; 1 box hides, D. Chestnut & Co; 1 do emt bottles, W. Zang; 15 rolls leather, Gill & Bro; 5 emt bbls, Z. Wainwright; 4 bxs sundries, J. Wood; 1 do, Mrs. Bierman, H. & Co; 6 emt bbls, Spencer, McK. & Co; 1 do, Young & B; 2 emt kegs, I. Leisey; 21 do, Eberhardt & O; 13 13 do, Young & B; 1 bdls mdse, D. Gregg; 2 s machines, Singer M'f'g Co; 1 bbl glass bottles, Miller, F. & Co; 4 bbls flour, F. W. Jenkins; 12 cases punpkin, W. Herlehy; 31 cases starch, J. Wilson & Son; 50 do, Dilworth Bros; 35 cases starch, W. Cooper & Co; 1 box butter, Mrs. Miller; 1 do, Mrs. Malone; 1 do butter, Kane Bros; 1 do poultry, J. A. Deitz; 2 do, Vangorder & S; 1 do, W. A. Bartley; 1 do, Sarricks; 3 d bags, R. Stingeon; 2 bxs poultry, Geyer & C; 1 box butter, 1 kag eggs, Voigt, M. & Co; 13 box butter, H. F. Bruggeman; 7 sks rags, McElroy; 113 sks rags, J. Harrison; 1 box h ware, A. C. Bakewell; 13 sks rags, McCullough & S; 1 emt bbl, Harris & F; 76 sks h, 1 chest tools, J. Foy; 1 trunks h b goods, 2 chest, 1 tin box, 1 emt bxs G. Wiltshire; 1 set springs' S. Fooney; 5 bxs locks, Penna. R. R. Co; 2 do Pan Handle R. R. Co; 1 s pump, G. W. Glass; 37 sks oats, 19 bbls cabbages, 1 do celery, D. McCarty; 2 boxes butter, 1 do poultry, 1 kag eggs, E. McGinley; 4 bxs poultry, F. S. Bouser, 1 do, 1 do butter, H. Gerwig & Son; 1 box poultry, H. Bruggeman; 1 do butter, 1 hf bbl eggs, C. F. Kuhman.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. Co.—2 cars potatoes, P. Godeli; 10 pkgs a butter, A. Bricker & Son; 2 cars potatoes, Vangorder & S; 1 do, F. F. Fellows; 1 pkg game, Voigt, M. & Co; 10 bbls spirits, P. H. Hauberger; 30 pkgs o meal, Jenkins & Bro; 50 do lard, F. Sellers & Co; 75 do, Walker, C. & Co; 25 bbls spirits, Getty & Co; 10 do, J. McCullough & Co; 2 cars flour, T. C. Jenkins; 1 do, B. H. Voskamp & Co; 1 do, Shomaker & Co; 20 sks seed, Thompson & Co; 2 cars shoulders, 1 do hams, R. Owens & Co; 17 pkgs meat, J. H. Parker, 10 barrels spirits, F. Kaiser; 1 car lumber, M. Donald; 4 cases c goods, D. M. Jenkins; 25 bxs soap, J. S. Dilworth & Co; 10 do, C. L. Fiaccus; 7 cases tobacco, E. Poertsel; 1 car wheat, Bennett, S. & Co; 2 do corn, H. C. Myers & Co; 1 car feed, Houck, McC & Co; 34 bbls bw flour, S. S. Marvin & Co; 7 d hogs, 2 pkgs butter, 2 do eggs, J. S. Hinchman; 9 do butter, Head, C. & Co; 9 barrels flour, C. Atwell & Co; 12 bbls oatmeal, Voigt M. & Co; 2 cars potatoes, R. McGowan; 1 do, E. M. Bradish; 1 do oats, P. Duff & Son; 2 do hay, J. Alexander; 40 sks bw flour, A. Bricker & Son; 1 car flour, J. C. Brownlee; 1 do middlings, Houck, McC & Co; 14 d hogs, J. P. Hanna & Co; 4 pkgs butter, C. M. Hazell; 6 tubs butter, J. H. Loh & Co; 12 bdls leather, W. E. Schmertz; 1 car hay, Laing & McK; 27 bbls dried apples, P. Duff & Son.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—1 car m feed, M. F. Herron & Co; 1 car g stone, P. Alden; 50 bbls oil, H. C. Vantine & Co; 1 car lumber, Calhoun & C; 3 boxes faucetts, Armstrong Bros; 1 box mdse, H. M. Bane; 10 bbls oil, 1 do paint, Paine A. & T; 16 bbls beans, Voigt, M. & Co; 10 do oil, Mills, K. & Co; 1 box books, W. M. White; 1 bbl whisky, W. H. Shalman; 5 do onions, 1 do eggs, J. H. Loh & Co; 3 kegs p barley, J. Hoch; 1 pair scales, Fairbanks, M. & Co; 1 car s pipe, J. M. Walker.

ALLEGHENY STATION—6 pkgs meal, J. Lockhart; 8 pkgs slides, M. Heim; 128 sks f seed, 35 do oats, M. Suydam; 1 car lumber, A. J. Tindle, 1 car m feed, Hack & S; 1 do, staves, H. Cordier; 1 car bran, G. McFerren; 1 car flour, Myler Bros; 1 car lime, Holmes & Co; 6 bbls b clay, Jos. Hack; 1 car hides, A. & J. Grostzenger.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH ELEVATOR.—1 car barley, Spencer, McK. & Co; 1 do corn, J. A. Graff; 1 do oats, Houck McC. & Co; 2 do, M. F. Herron; 2 do rye, W. J. Meek.

Receipts of Bloomm, Ore, Pig Metal an Scrap Iron.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

J. W. Porter m	1
ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.	
Phillips, N & Co b 3	Wilson, W. & Co. m 2
Total	5
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.	
Nimick & Co. m	4
W. Springer s	1
Isabella Fur. o	4
Total	9
Bvers, McC & Co. m	7
Jones & L s	1
Total	8
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.	
Cambria I. Co. p	25
Soho Furnace o	3
S. B. & Co o	10
Total	38
Lucy Furnace o	5
Isabella Fur. o	4
Total	9
	47

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,

Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad Locomotive Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Rollers,

Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,

W. J. Hammond,

Cor. Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

POTATOES — 200 BUSHELS CHOICE EARLY ROSE in store and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 116 Water street

RIVER NEWS.

Stage of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT 7 P. M.

Pittsburgh, December 31, 1875.

Stations.	Above low water—Feet.	Ft.	In.	Change in 24 hours—Ft.	In.	Weather.	State of River.
Cairo, Ill	36	3	112	7	SW	Lt. Rain.	
Cincinnati, Ohio	16	7		—3	SW	Fair.	
Davenport, Iowa	2	9			N	Cloudy.	
Keokuk, Iowa	4	8	11	7	N	Thr'tng.	
Leavenworth, Ks.	20	5	115	5			
Louisville	21	7	11	9	SE	Cloudy.	
Memphis, Tenn.	25	19	3	5	SE	Fair.	
Nashville, Tenn.	28	11		6	SE	Cloudy.	
Pittsburgh, Pa	10	2			SW	Fair.	
Shreveport	12	6	13	8		Cloudy.	
St. Louis, Mo	6	9			SW	Cloudy.	
Vicksburg, Miss.	20	6			S	Cloudy.	

L. A. WELSH,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

THE stage of water last evening was 10 feet, and falling. Weather cloudy and warm, with rain in the afternoon.

THE Maumelle is wrecking the Fort Gibson at Bayou Meto.

THE Hornet No. 2 will meet the Fearless at Louisville, and assist her up with her tow of ore.

THE ice bridge over the Missouri river, at Sioux City, was not safe for teams on Christmas day.

THE Robert Mitchell reshipped her Wheeling and Pittsburgh freight on the Exchange.

THE My Choice for Cincinnati, and J. A. Blackmore and Ella for Louisville, departed, yesterday, with tows of coal.

THE Arlington left Memphis for Cincinnati on Wednesday, and the Exchange left Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Thursday.

THE Granite State from Portsmouth, and the Market Boy from Wheeling, arrived and departed. The towboat Charley McDonald arrived.

PARTICULARS of the meeting at the Chamber of Commerce, in regard to the improvement of the Ohio river, will be found in our local columns.

DUNLEVY BROS., grocers in the Diamond, made the Fred Wilson a Christmas present of a handsome copy of the Holy Bible, for which Capt. Gray, in behalf of the crew, returned thanks.

WHILE passing Jack's Run yesterday, with a tow of coal, the Lion struck one of her barges against a sunken boat at that point, causing the barge to take considerable water, but it was pumped out, and the Lion proceeded on to her destination with it.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Thurs

HOME NEWS.

Iron City College.

Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street. Open day and evening. Students received at any time. For terms call on or address J. C. SMITH, A. M. Principal.

The New Councils.

The new Pittsburgh Councils will meet on Monday at 2 o'clock, to organize.

S. B. COOPER, Messenger.

City Depositories.

Elsewhere in this morning's issue we print the advertisement for bids for loans of the "unexpended balances," which is a matter of considerable interest to bank managers.

Social Enjoyment and Literary Entertainment.

A "New Year's Sociable" will be held at the North avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny, this evening, which promises to be something unique and highly enjoyable. A part of the evening will be taken up with recitations by Mr. James Weir, Prof. Cowley, Mr. Elphinstone and Prof. Jeffries, interspersed with a few tableaux and some fine music. It is a "new wrinkle" in this line, and ought to be delightful.

Committed for Court.

Joseph Kauffman, of the firm of Kauffman, Oppenheimer & Co., yesterday made an information against the two men, Chas. Redden and Wm. Keller, for larceny. These two are the men who were captured in Kauffman, Oppenheimer & Co.'s store Thursday night. They had a hearing before the Mayor at 4 o'clock and were committed for Court.

Otto Foerstige and Gustave Geblein, the Union township horse, cow, chicken, wagon, etc., etc., thieves, also had a hearing before the Mayor in the afternoon, and they were committed on some half dozen charges, more or less. Quite a number of other informations will be made against the parties, and their prospects for learning that "the way of the transgressor is hard" are exceedingly bright.

Bible Society Meeting

The regular monthly meeting of the Allegheny County Bible Society was held last evening in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, President Thomas H. Lazear in the chair.

The Executive Committee reported donations to Mission Sabbath schools, hospitals, Allegheny county Workhouse, and railroads, during the past two months, to the amount of two hundred and twenty-six Bibles and two hundred and forty Testaments.

For the month of December David Clarke, the veteran agent of the society, reported twelve hundred and twenty visits, one hundred and twenty-three families found without the Bible, nine supplied by gifts, the others refusing to receive the Bible, collections from all sources $130. The officers of the Allegheny Valley and Ohio Railroad requested twenty-four Bibles for their cars and twenty-four additional for their waiting rooms, which were granted.

Knights of Pythias Election.

At a regular meeting of Genl. Lander Lodge No. 338, held Thursday evening, in Pythian Hall, Park Way, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing term:

P. C., Chas. J. Tower; C. C., Jos. Brown; V. C., Rudolph Renter; P., Gustavus Ahlstrom; M. A., T. C. Justice; K. of R. S., P. C., M. J. Hickey; M. of F. P. C., John A. Brown; M. of E., Geo. McFarland.

Representative to Grand Lodge, P. C., R. B. Robison.

Open installation of officers on next Thursday evening in the Hall.

The following officers were elected at the annual election in Mount Lebanon Lodge, 223 on Thursday evening: P. C., Chas. Stortz; C. C., George Edleman; V. C., John Adler; P., John Hoove; R. of R. S., Henry Hunesbagen; M. of F., John Schellpiper; M. of E., T. H. Borke; M. of E., G. Schellpiper. The installation of the above officers takes place on next Thursday evening at German Masonic Hall.

A Mistake About New Years Calls.

Mistakes sometimes will happen even under the most careful surveillance of the columns of a newspaper, and one of these errors it seems was made in our columns yesterday morning in the publication of a list of names of ladies who would "receive" on New Year day. The following note will explain the matter.

ALLEGHENY, December 31, 1875.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In your issue of this morning I noted quite a number of names of young ladies who intended receiving New Years callers, our names among the others, which is a great mistake, as it is not our intention to do so. If our names were sent for publication, it was done by an unauthorized party, and we wish it to be firmly contradicted.

LAURA KINNEY,
EMMA MCKENNEY,
ELLA MCKEE.

Several of the other ladies mentioned, also called yesterday, and emphatically denied that they had ever signed the first letter of the circular. Further that they knew nothing of it until they saw the epistle in print.

We regret exceedingly that we should have unwittingly given publicity to that which seems to have created upon the feelings of the ladies, and we feel as desirous as they to discover the correspondent who thus made us the medium for what, perhaps, was thought to be a harmless joke. The note, exactly as published, came to us through the postoffice, was written in the delicate chirography of a lady, and seemed to bear on its face the evidence of genuineness. As it came in reply to our request for the names of ladies who proposed to receive their friends and were not averse to following the style of their sisters in Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago and other cities, we never for a moment doubted its genuineness or propriety, and gave it publicity as an interesting item of society news—a class of items which the newspaper, as well as the reader, always relishes. The ladies, however, each and all, are indignant at the impertinence of the party who used their names, and we certainly join with them in the hope that the offender may be discovered and properly punished—to which end we will lend all the aid possible.

Apropos of this subject we notice that the Washington, Chicago and Boston papers publish columns of such "announcements" from ladies representing the highest circles of fashion and culture.

OUR CITY FINANCES.

The Controller's Annual Report.

Controller Snodgrass has compiled his annual report, from which we learn that the bonded indebtedness of the city is $8,702,038.92. The indebtedness for improvement of the streets under the Grant Avenue Act foots up $5,361,200. The taxable property of the city is valued at $160,919,308, divided as follows:

Real estate	$149,459,070
Personal	2,877,640
Occupation	8,582,599

The total assets of the city are put down at $15,049,685.27, and liabilities at $13,872,174.19, leaving a balance of assets over liabilities of $1,117,511.08.

A FESTAL OCCASION.

Banquet to the Allegheny Fire Department.

Last evening, in response to invitations from Chief Engineer James E. Crow, of Allegheny, the members of the entire Fire Department, of the Committee on Fire Engines, of Hose, and the Presidents' of Councils, and a number of Councilmen and citizens of Allegheny, assembled in the dining rooms of Kinder Blair, on Federal street, to partake of a splendid banquet. The banquet was prepared and arranged for the guests by Chief Crow, whose guests they were. To allow all the members of the Fire Department to be on hand, their places were filled by substitutes for the evening, and to make matters doubly secure, a hose carriage was stationed on Lacock street, and also a large wagon into which one-third of the members of the Department could get, in case of an alarm of fire, but fortunately there were no alarms to disturb their enjoyment.

After the tables had been cleared a meeting was organized by calling Mr. Samuel D. Sholes, Chairman of the Fire Committee, to the chair. On taking the chair he made a few very appropriate remarks in regard to the condition in which the department now is. He was followed by Mr. John Megraw, who was Chairman of the Fire Committee at the time of the organization of the paid fire department. Hon. Hugh McNeill, Simon Drum, James Hutter, J. C. Patterson, Wm. Price, Samuel Hastings and others responded in short and eulogistic speeches of the department and the able manner in which it is managed.

SECURITY REQUIRED.

Judge Hawkins' Decision in the McFarland-Riddell case.

As will be observed in the Court report, Judge Hawkins yesterday gave his decision in the McFarland-Riddell case, which was tried last Wednesday. The opinion reviews the facts which were set forth and substantiated at the hearing, namely that there was a balance of something over $5,000 in the hands of Mr. Riddell, belonging to the Lafferty heirs, and that Mr. Riddell had certified this balance into the Court of Common Pleas, and afterwards entered it in the Prothonotary's office as a lien against his real estate. The Judge thinks there was ample proof furnished to show that the value of the property was in ordinary times abundant security; but at the same time admits that owing to the present depression of real estate some doubt might exist as to the possibility of realizing the whole amount under a forced sale. Another important point noted is that if the heirs had entered upon the lien in the Prothonotary's office, then it being their act would have been an acceptance of that lien, as counter security, but it appearing to be only Mr. Riddell's act, and the court having no knowledge of the acceptance or ratification of it by the heirs, is not at liberty in point of law to consider it valid security. The court also thinks that in case Mr. Riddell was put in bankruptcy within four months from the time the lien was entered, it would be invalidated as an act of preference to creditors. While the court fully exonerates Mr. Riddell from all the charges made in the petition, as to any intention to leave the State or evade his creditors, it decided to order him to give a bond of $10,000 as counter security, which is to be filed on or before next Saturday.

Marion Harland in her new cook book "Breakfast, Luncheon and Tea," recommends the use of Prepared or Self Raising Flour in preference to Cream of Tartar and Soda or Expensive Baking Powder.

COLONEL MERRILL'S PLAN.

Gathering of Merchants in the Chamber of Commerce Yesterday—Colonel Merrill's Plan in Detail—The Dam Question Discussed in all Its Phases—The Meeting Declares in Favor of Improvement but Does Not Adopt Merrill's Plan.

At eleven o'clock yesterday morning the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce were crowded with representative business men of all branches of trade, who were drawn thither to hear Col. Merrill's explanation of the plans to improve the Ohio river. General J. K. Moorhead was called to the chair, and the representatives of the press were appointed secretaries of the meeting. The present status of the question of the improvement of the Ohio river was briefly explained to the meeting by Captain Dravo, and at the conclusion of his remarks Col. Merrill was called to the stand. He said that he had made every effort personally to explain the plans; thorough drawings had been made and a plan prepared. The details of the plan are understood. The plan recommended is the Chanoine plan, invented by a French engineer. It has been more thoroughly and scientifically studied in France than in any other country in the world. He said he knew about every plan in use in the world. 'One of the plans, presented by a citizen of Pittsburgh, he had made every effort to have tested in Dam No. 1, but had failed. He could only recommend what he knew would operate, what is in operation now, and what has been in operation for years. The Chanoine system has been introduced in Russia. He was sure it would work. It will be no experiment. If the river men think the wickets will be too weak, let them send a committee to France and investigate the same. The navigation interests in France are almost identical with the business of the Ohio, and it is successfully conducted by the channel system. The largest dams in France are at Port Elonga. It is the highest and has the latest improvements. The plan I sent here was a model of that dam, with modifications in the journal boxes, recommended by the engineers. The moveable dam would hold in this case. No one proposes to improve the Ohio in this way. On the Monongahela river the commerce amounts to $20,000,000 or $30,000,000. There is no single item alone in this commerce on the Monongahela which amounts to one-sixth of the coal trade. The whole export and import trade of this city will probably amount to $600,000,000. Assume one-sixth of the trade to belong to the Ohio river, and it will be at once apparent how the general trade overshadows the coal trade of the Ohio river. We must foster the interests of all other branches of commerce as well as the coal trade.

There is just the relative importance between the amount of the business and the coal consumed. There is not one particle of ground for the objections to Col. Merrill's plans in the report of the coal men. With the conditions of the Louisville lock, it would be an obstruction to navigation, but Col. Merrill does not propose anything of the kind.

In conclusion Mr. Brunot asserted that in case one lock got out of order in would not close the river or interfere with the other locks. To get it out of the way it would simply be necessary to sink it to the bottom of the river, when the stream would resume its ordinary conditions.

The objection about the ice drift is also fallacious. The winters of '66 and '67 were the hardest he remembered, and the Monongahela was in ice fourteen days and in the Ohio seventeen days.

Thisfact shows that the Ohio river in its natural condition was three days longer ice bound than the Monongahela with all its locks. The ice was always the thickest where the water is deepest.

Capt. Dravo—That is an absurdity; at least with the experience of every river man here.

Several voices—it is correct, notwithstanding.

Mr. Brunot then referred to the harbor at Pittsburgh, in which every citizen of Pittsburgh is interested, and the proposed danger, by a break, &c., is absurd. Let anything occur and the closing of a door and all will be safe. Then, also, there will be a shore line of fifteen miles, where everybody can tie up. No boats in the harbor could be injured.

No enterprise now on foot or that can be conjectured is of the importance to the people of Pittsburgh that the Ohio is. Had the river been improved twenty years ago, this city would be the greatest railroad center in the United States. Replying to Mr. Brunot, Captain Dravo said that the improvement of the river was attended with complications, and that matter ought to be thoroughly investigated. There are a hundred towboats in the coal trade and about two in the freight trade. (Cheers.) And if there was a boat at Cincinnati to-day loaded with freight now, it could not be brought here through fifty-two locks as cheaply as it can be to-day on the railroads. [Cheers] He did not want this meeting to take action, but he wanted the subject deferred until a fuller meeting.

The following resolutions were then offered, the first by Brunot and the second by Mr. Kirk, considered *seriatim* and adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting heartily approve of the radical improvement of the Ohio, that the members of Congress are hereby urged to press before the Congress of the United States an early appropriation for the improvement of the Ohio river.

Resolved, That with a view to ascertain the general improvement of water courses and to develop new and as yet untried plans for improving streams, Congress be urged to appropriate sufficient money to test at least three new and untried plans.

The second resolution was cordially endorsed by the coal men. A resolution tendering a vote of thanks to Col. Merrill was adopted the meeting adjourned.

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····Remember the Poor.

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THE third session of the Union Bible Class for Sunday School workers will be held next Thursday evening in the parlor of the Y. M. C. A. rooms. The topic to be discussed will be: "How to win and hold attention," and Mr. J. D. Landis will be the conductor. All Sunday School workers who desire to get the benefit of the best thoughts and practical views would find it advantageous to attend these meetings.

THE forty-first anniversary of the Sandusky Street Baptist Sabbath school, Allegheny City, will be held to-morrow (Sabbath) afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock. Addresses by the Home and Mission school will be read by their superintendents. Several addresses by clergymen and others are to be made. Choice hymns will be sung by the school. The church has been tastefully decorated for the occasion. All friends of Sunday schools are cordially invited.

SEWICKLEY CHURCH, Rev. A. L. Petty, pastor, had a joyous time Christmas Eve. The church was handsomely decorated for the occasion, and besides the general distribution of "goodies" to the children, the occasion was rendered more delightful by dispensing gifts to favored persons. The pastor and his wife were remembered in a substantial way by a purse of gold containing about $100. Hon. B. C. Christy, superintendent, received a nice testimonial, and Hon. Judge J. W. F. White, Miss Helen, daughter of Hon. D. N. White, and Miss Thompson, were also recipients of presents. Among the pleasant epistles was the gift of a pair of gold spectacles to the venerable Rev. Robert Hopkins.—*Christian Advocate.*

MEYER'S FAREWELL.

He Asks Pardon for His Part in the Crime, and Asserts His Preparations for Death.

The following letter from Frederick Meyers one of the murderers of Gottleib Wahl, has been made public.

Last Words to the Public of Pittsburgh:

PITTSBURGH JAIL, 1875.

Since I am uncertain what my lot will be after the next session of the Board of Pardons, and since after the 4th of January I may, perhaps, not feel like writing, seeing the end of my days so near before me, I would wish to address the public for the last time.

First I ask pardon of all, and especially of the friends and relations of Mr. Wahl, the poor sacrifice of the crime in which I was complicated. Although my thoughts were not directed by hands for taking life, and although my hands are not yet stained with the blood of any human being, still I am guilty of co-operating intentionally in depriving another man by violence of what was his own.

God only knows how much I detest this crime, and how much sorrow it has cost me since I read in the papers "Wahl died from the effects of the wound of that fatal night." I deeply feel and deplore having given a true statement of all, as it happened. I did not think it would cost my life, not knowing myself guilty of murder. I confess I feared death as much as any human being on earth. But since I became acquainted with the minister of my religion, since I listened to his good admonitions, and made use of the sacrament of our holy church, I felt myself free as it were to a new life. Many consolations which I did not deserve from God delight my heart and soul in the darkness of my sell. Prayer and pious books were almost my only entertainment, and shortened the days of my confinement. I am prepared to die, or to suffer for the rest of my life the hard labor in Penitentiary, as I see the public sympathizing with me, I am more willing to do something for the public in return.

To all those who may be anxious of death changed I owe many thanks. Still more am I in particular thankful to the clergymen who has done all in his power to save my life. If he does not succeed it is certainly not his fault. I thank, moreover, those that alleviated the hardships of my captivity by practical charity. God only knows what I feels when he sees himself, although guilty of sins, not yet detested and forgotten by all. I promise to pray for all those that have been kind to me; may God regard them in this world and hereafter. The greatest consolation for the rest of my life is this: that I don't feel myself guilty of murder, and that I have learned to know God, to serve and to love Him. I have great reason to prise His mercy and goodness. If I would have acted in accordance with my religion; if I would have followed the example of my kind, good and religious parents, I would certainly have never given way to any such temptations as I did. Want of work, poverty and bad company have a great share in the crime I committed. But neglect of my religious duties is certainly the first and greatest cause of all that happened. May the world know that without the principles of religion many more crimes will be committed. Bidding my last farewell to all who sympathized with me, I finish these few lines and leave my lot in the hands of God, the Judge of the living and the dead. Once more I ask pardon of all for the sins I have committed, of the griefs I have caused to so many inhabitants of Pittsburgh.

FRED MEYERS.

Do You Need

a fine or medium suit of clothes, at such prices as will come within your means? If so, go to the Boston Clothing House, No. 97 Smithfield street, and examine their large stock of superior made clothing, and you may find just the article you are looking for. Everything at this establishment is just as represented, and the motto of "Square Dealing" should be a sufficient guarantee to every one desiring to patronize this house.

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REV. W. G. Moorhead, pastor of the Fourth U. P. church, Allegheny, has handed in his resignation, and it has been accepted by the congregation. Mr. Moorhead was elected to a Professorship in the Theological Seminary, at Xenia, Ohio, and as he could not well hold the two positions he has concluded to give up his congregation.

THE "Week of Prayer" will be observed at the Union noon prayer meeting, held at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. The meeting will be led on Monday by Rev. E. Gill; Tuesday by Rev. I. N. Baird, D. D.; Wednesday by Rev. R. T. Allsop; Thursday by Rev. W. H. Knox; Friday by Rev. R. W. Pearson, D. D., and Saturday by C. T. Rose.

THE third session of the Union Bible Class for Sunday School workers will be held next Thursday evening in the parlor of the Y. M. C. A. rooms. The topic to be discussed will be: "How to win and hold attention," and Mr. J. D. Landis will be the conductor. All Sunday School workers who desire to get the benefit of the best thoughts and practical views would find it advantageous to attend these meetings.

THE forty-first anniversary of the Sandusky Street Baptist Sabbath school, Allegheny City, will be held to-morrow (Sabbath) afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock. Addresses by the Home and Mission school will be read by their superintendents. Several addresses by clergymen and others are to be made. Choice hymns will be sung by the school. The church has been tastefully decorated for the occasion. All friends of Sunday schools are cordially invited.

SEWICKLEY CHURCH, Rev. A. L. Petty, pastor, had a joyous time Christmas Eve. The church was handsomely decorated for the occasion, and besides the general distribution of "goodies" to the children, the occasion was rendered more delightful by dispensing gifts to favored persons. The pastor and his wife were remembered in a substantial way by a purse of gold containing about $100. Hon. B. C. Christy, superintendent, received a nice testimonial, and Hon. Judge J. W. F. White, Miss Helen, daughter of Hon. D. N. White, and Miss Thompson, were also recipients of presents. Among the pleasant epistles was the gift of a pair of gold spectacles to the venerable Rev. Robert Hopkins.—*Christian Advocate.*

MEYER'S FAREWELL.

He Asks Pardon for His Part in the Crime, and Asserts His Preparations for Death.

The following letter from Frederick Meyers one of the murderers of Gottleib Wahl, has been made public.

Last Words to the Public of Pittsburgh:

PITTSBURGH JAIL, 1875.

Since I am uncertain what my lot will be after the next session of the Board of Pardons, and since after the 4th of January I may, perhaps, not feel like writing, seeing the end of my days so near before me, I would wish to address the public for the last time.

First I ask pardon of all, and especially of the friends and relations of Mr. Wahl, the poor sacrifice of the crime in which I was complicated. Although my thoughts were not directed by hands for taking life, and although my hands are not yet stained with the blood of any human being, still I am guilty of co-operating intentionally in depriving another man by violence of what was his own.

God only knows how much I detest this crime, and how much sorrow it has cost me since I read in the papers "Wahl died from the effects of the wound of that fatal night." I deeply feel and deplore having given a true statement of all, as it happened. I did not think it would cost my life, not knowing myself guilty of murder. I confess I feared death as much as any human being on earth. But since I became acquainted with the minister of my religion, since I listened to his good admonitions, and made use of the sacrament of our holy church, I felt myself free as it were to a new life. Many heavenly consolations which I did not deserve from God delight my heart and soul in the darkness of my sell. Prayer and pious books were almost my only entertainment, and shortened the days of my confinement. I am prepared to die, or to suffer for the rest of my life the hard labor in Penitentiary, as I see the public sympathizing with me, I am more willing to do something for the public in return.

To all those who may be anxious of death changed I owe many thanks. Still more am I in particular thankful to the clergymen who has done all in his power to save my life. If he does not succeed it is certainly not his fault. I thank, moreover, those that alleviated the hardships of my captivity by practical charity. God only knows what I feels when he sees himself, although guilty of sins, not yet detested and forgotten by all. I promise to pray for all those that have been kind to me; may God regard them in this world and hereafter. The greatest consolation for the rest of my life is this: that I don't feel myself guilty of murder, and that I have learned to know God, to serve and to love Him. I have great reason to prise His mercy and goodness. If I would have acted in accordance with my religion; if I would have followed the example of my kind, good and religious parents, I would certainly have never given way to any such temptations as I did. Want of work, poverty and bad company have a great share in the crime I committed. But neglect of my religious duties is certainly the first and greatest cause of all that happened. May the world know that without the principles of religion many more crimes will be committed. Bidding my last farewell to all who sympathized with me, I finish these few lines and leave my